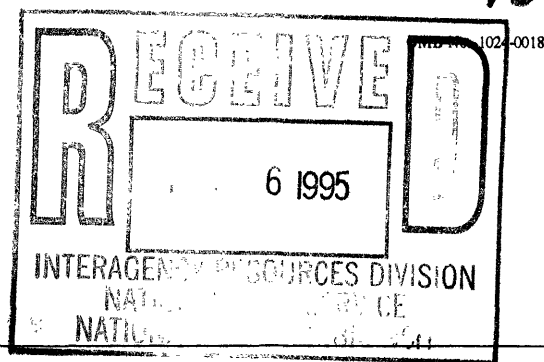


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name: Gothaunt Bunkhouse

other name/site number: Gothaunt Shed

2. Location

street & number: N/A

not for publication: n/a

vicinity: South end of Waterton Lake; Glacier National Park (GLAC)

city/town: St. Mary

state: Montana code: MT

county: Glacier code: 35

zip code: 59417

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 80. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

See letter dated 12/6/95
Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

National Park Service

State or Federal agency or bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

[Signature]
Signature of commenting or other official

Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
 see continuation sheet
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
 see continuation sheet
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
 see continuation sheet
☐ removed from the National Register
 see continuation sheet
☐ other (explain)

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper

Entered in the
National Register

Date of Action

[Signature]

1/19/96

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public-Federal (term lease)

Category of Property: Building

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register: N/AName of related multiple property listing: Glacier National Park Multiple
Property Listing**Number of Resources within Property****Contributing Noncontributing** 1 building(s) sites structures objects 1 Total**6. Function or Use****Historic Functions:**

Domestic/Institutional Housing

Current Function:

Recreation and Culture (storage shed)

7. Description**Architectural Classification:**

Rustic

Materials:

foundation: concrete pier

walls: board and batten; lapped siding

roof: tar paper

other:

Narrative Description

The bunkhouse is located at the south, or American, end of Waterton Lake, directly behind the Goathaunt boathouse and approximately half a mile west of the National Park Service's Waterton Ranger Station (modern). The building site is heavily overgrown with native grasses, thimble berry, and brush. The trail from Stoney Indian Pass to Goathaunt, part of the North Circle, runs approximately 1/4 mile south and east of the property.

This small one-story wood-frame building has a simple rectangular footprint and is constructed on a concrete-pier foundation. Board-and-batten siding covers the upper reaches of the exterior walls; six-courses of 10" horizontal lapped siding (8" to weather) cover the lower reaches. Tar paper covers the side-gable roof. Roof features include exposed rafter ends and a metal vent located within the south (rear) gable slope.

Front elevation features are limited to an offset vertical-plank door, flanked to the west by a six-over-six double-hung wood-frame window. The rear and side elevations each contain a six-over-six double-hung window. Only remnants of the original dark brown finish remain. The siding has begun to deteriorate.

The interior was inaccessible and has not been evaluated.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

Applicable National Register Criteria: A

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Areas of Significance: Entertainment/Recreation

Period(s) of Significance: 1930-1945

Significant Dates: 1930

Architect/Builder: Glacier Park Hotel Company/George Baker

Narrative Statement of Significance

Although in need of maintenance, this building maintains integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. The historic setting has been adversely impacted by the reconstruction of the neighboring -- and associated -- boathouse and by dismantlement of the Goathaunt Camp. However, the bunkhouse is recommended for inclusion in the NRHP, under criterion A, as the last extant resource associated with the Great Northern Hotel Company's historically significant Goathaunt development. It is significant at the local level and is a component of the World Class Accommodations property type, as defined in the Glacier National Park Multiple Property Listing.

Glacier Park's Goathaunt region has always been a relatively isolated outpost in the park's backcountry. It is easily accessible only by boat, from Waterton Townsite in Alberta. Land access is limited to trail from Many Glacier (over Stoney Indian Pass) or from the park's west side (via Fifty Mountain) -- both long two-day journeys. From the earliest days of both Glacier and Waterton parks, Waterton-based vessels would carry tourists on excursion runs across Waterton Lake. A small, dining room/store/camp facility at Goathaunt (run by A. H. Hanson) served as a stopping place for North Circle horse tours, and as a watering hole for day visitors from Waterton. In 1930, the Great Northern Hotel Company, owner of the Waterton Prince of Wales Hotel, constructed the Goathaunt bunkhouse to serve as temporary quarters for the skipper of their Waterton passenger launch the *M.V. International*. The design was approved by NPS Landscape Architect Thomas Vint in 1930. (The *International*, the largest boat to ply glacier's waters, created increased visitation to Goathaunt and increased interest in the area; for 65 years the *International* has been the primary means of access to the region.) Current boat concessioners now lease the building from the National Park Service for use as a storage facility.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Glacier Park Hotel Co., "Bunk House at Boat House," Drawing No. NP-GLA 3112, approved 1930; on file at the Technical Information Center (TIC), NPS, Denver, CO

Hufstetler, Mark, "Glacier Historic Structures Narrative Histories and Classified Structure Field Inventory Report," 1987. George C. Ruhle Library and Archives, West Glacier, MT.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other -- Specify Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Goathaunt Bunkhouse

Name of Property

Glacier County, Montana

County and State

Acreage of Property: less than 1 acre**UTM References:****Zone**
A 12**Easting**
287870**Northing**
5426940**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundaries include the building and its immediate surrounding (including the lakeshore), encompassing an area approximately 30' x 30' centered on the building.

Boundary Justification

Within the confines of the park, legal designations have not been designated for individual parcels and thus are not available for use as property boundaries. The boathouse, historically associated with the bunkhouse, has been extensively modified and has thus been excluded from the property boundary. The adjacent expanse of Waterton Lake is the most critical component of the boathouse's setting and historic association.

11. Form Prepared By**name/title:** Ann Hubber/Historian**organization:** Historical Research Associates, Inc.**date:** 6/1995**street & number:** P.O. Box 7086**telephone:** (406) 721-1958**city or town:** Missoula**state:** MT**zip code:** 59807-7086**Property Owner****name/title:** National Park Service**street & number:** Park Headquarters**telephone:** (406) 888-5441**city or town:** West Glacier**state:** MT**zip code:** 59936**Photographs****Goathaunt Bunkhouse**

The following information applies to all photographs listed below:

- 1) Date of Photographs: September 1993
- 2) Photographer: Alan Newell
- 3) Location of Negatives: National Park Service, RMR-RC, Denver, CO.

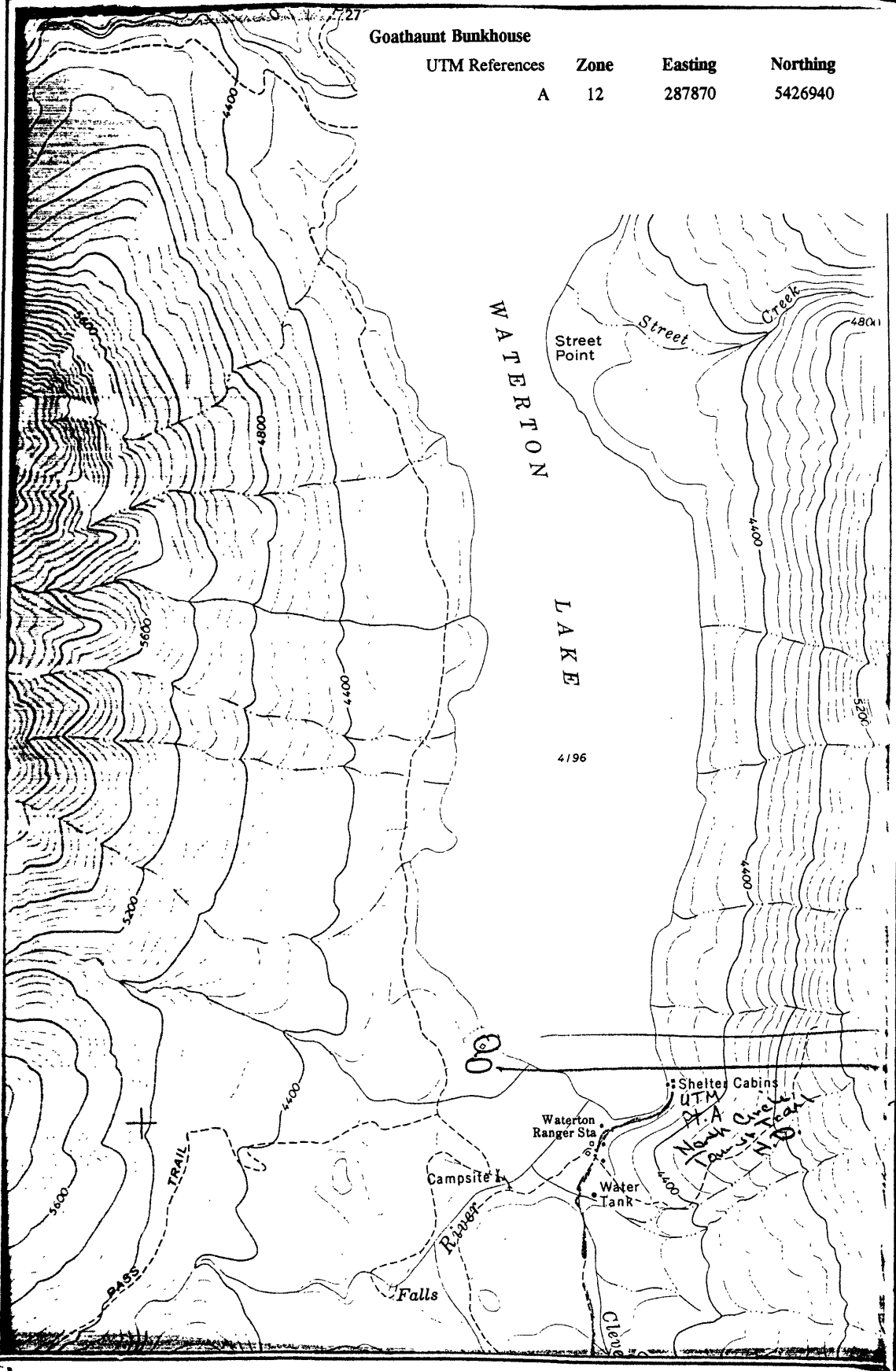
PHOTO NUMBER	DIRECTION OF VIEW
1	View to Northwest
2	View to Southwest

Additional Documentation

The following blueprint can be found at the NPS Denver Service Center Technical Information Center, Denver, Colorado.

Goathaunt Bunkhouse

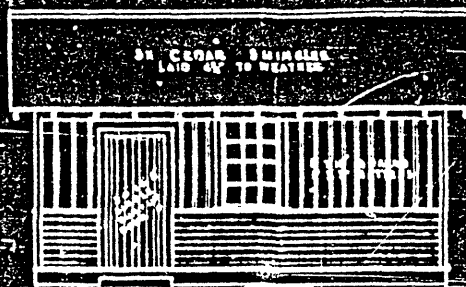
UTM References	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	12	287870	5426940



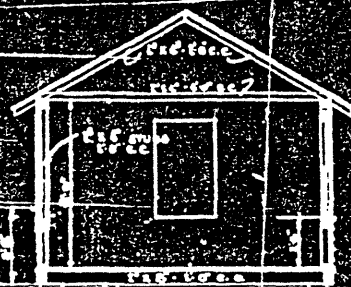
Goathaunt Bunkhouse

0 1 2 3 4
thousand feet
1: 24000

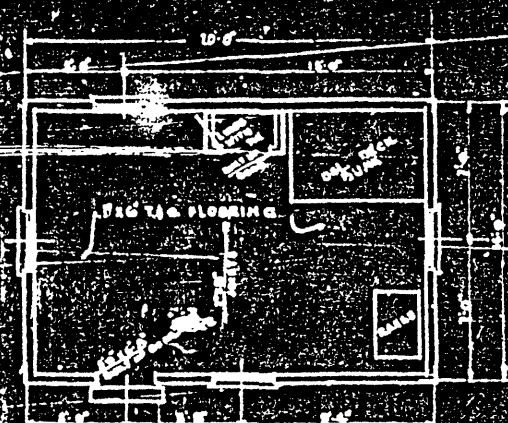
USGS 7.5' Quad Porcupine Ridge
Sec. T R
County Glacier



FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



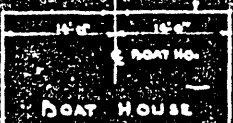
CROSS SECTION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



END ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



LOCATION PLAT
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

A.P.E. #160

THIS INCLUDES MAINTENANCE ITEMS
SUCH AS STAINING BOAT HO. - REPAIRING
BOARD ON BOAT HO. - TEARING UP OLD
WAYS - GATE AND FENCE ON BOAT HO.
NORTH END OF LAKE
IT ALSO INCLUDES NEW CRACKING
WAYS - TOTAL AMOUNT OF WORK
IS \$350.00

BUILT BY GEO. DAKIN - CROSBY

SEE SKETCH FOR CRACKING

HALF-SIZE REPRODUCTION

NR CLH-3112

BUILT AT SOUTH END OF LAKE

GLACIER PARK HOTEL CO.

WATERTON LAKE, MONT.

BUNK HOUSE AT BOAT HOUSE

PLAN, ELEVATIONS & SECTION

Glacier Park Hotel Co.
W. L. H. Co.
W. L. H. Co.
W. L. H. Co.

W. L. H. Co.

nd. ca. 1930
Geothaunt Bunk House (no number)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public-Federal

Category of Property: District

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register: N/AName of related multiple property listing: Glacier National Park Multiple
Property Listing

Number of Resources within Property		
Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>73</u>	<u>11</u>	building(s)
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>74</u>	<u>11</u>	Total

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions:**Government/Domestic (single dwelling; multiple dwelling;
institutional housing; secondary structure; government office;
industrial storage; animal facility)**Current Function:**

Same

7. Description**Architectural Classification:**

Rustic; Other: simplified rustic

Materials:**foundation:** concrete, concrete pier, stone**walls:** board and batten; horizontal lap; log; exposed frame**roof:** modern metal panels; asphalt shakes; wood shakes;
corrugated metal; rolled roofing**other:** resources painted unifying palette of beige and green**Narrative Description****Summary**

Residential, administrative, and maintenance facilities comprise the large headquarters complex. The historic core of the complex, an administrative building, neighboring residences, a 14-horse stable, a carriage house, and a warehouse was constructed in 1917 in the nascent rustic style. The residences and administrative buildings were arranged in a familiar urban street pattern, along the primary entrance to the park. The rudimentary maintenance buildings were located just west of the public entrance, behind a heavy tree screen. The residential complex was expanded as funds allowed in the 1920s; most single dwellings dating to this decade were constructed from variations of Drawing No. NP-GLA 87 and are striking in their similarity. Work Progress Administration (WPA) funds and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor allowed substantial expansion of the residential complex, including construction of eight single dwellings, a dormitory, and at least nine combination garages and woodsheds; these resources are also constructed in a simplified rustic style and exhibit the mix of siding types typical of CCC-construction.

Maintenance buildings most often date to 1928, when the utility yard was reconstructed and expanded after a fire, or to the 1930s when Depression-era funds allowed for the new construction so desperately needed as visitation increased following completion of the Going-to-the-Sun Road. These buildings are without exception constructed in the simplified-rustic style generally reserved for buildings screened from public view and are arranged in linear grids standing in stark contrast to the curvilinear pattern found throughout the residential complex. The linear shed design of most buildings incorporated a number of functions under one roof and eased the process of adding additional units as the need arose.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

Applicable National Register Criteria: A; C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Areas of Significance: Government; Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1917-1947

Significant Dates: N/A

Architect/Builder: National Park Service; NPS Landscape Division/Branch of Plans and Design; CCC for the NPS

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Headquarters Historic District is significant at the state level for its association with park administrative development and with rustic architecture (criteria A and C; areas of significance: Government and Architecture). Construction of Glacier National Park Headquarters just north of West Glacier was initiated in 1917 following the abandonment of the Fish Creek Bay facility. The tone and tenor of subsequent development serves as a barometer of changes sweeping the park and the national park system: the district was expanded throughout the 1920s as funds allowed, experienced rapid growth during the Depression years (a response both to Public Works funds and to changing infrastructure needs initiated by completion of the Going-to-the-Sun Road), weathered the hiatus of the World War II years, and reached its current configuration during the Mission 66 era. Resources thus represent a continuum of development extending from 1917 to 1966, with resources arranged in a series of concentric grids or circular streets, most dating to a single and easily defined time period. All facets of park construction, both in terms of style (exaggerated rustic; simplified rustic) and of function (permanent and seasonal single-family housing; bunkhouses; messhalls; community and administrative centers; auto, horse, and warehouse facilities...) are represented by buildings displaying a remarkable and rare degree of physical integrity. The evolution of NPS landscape architecture principles are also evident: in the curvilinear design of the residential streets and walkways; in the simple grid pattern of the maintenance complex; in the prohibition against exotic species and the careful preservation and propagation of native species; in the segregation of resources by function; and in the district's discreet placement proximate to yet hidden from the Going-to-the-Sun Road.

Expansion of the headquarters complex has followed an orderly expansion, with discrete areas organized functionally, architecturally, and, in general, conforming to identifiable time-periods of construction. The period of significance extends from 1917 until 1947 when — with construction of buildings #26-#38, #40, and #247 — the park completed expansion plans developed during the historic period. Although only those resources predating the conclusion of World War II are currently being nominated, additional resources will be recommended for inclusion once a postwar context has been prepared. Building- or area-specific histories are provided below.

Central Residential and Administrative Complex, 1917-1923

For the first eight years after Glacier National Park's establishment, park administrative staff, hampered by limited appropriations, were forced to live in a succession of rented cabins and old U.S. Forest Service ranger stations. Other sites were considered for several years, including various locations in the Apgar-Belton area, Midvale (East Glacier), St. Mary, and even Two Medicine. Only Stephen Mather's purchase of a future administrative site near Belton in 1916 began to lay the matter to rest.

As possible sites were being discussed, so were architectural plans. The first set of drawings for an administrative village were prepared as early as 1911, although the project died for lack of funding. Indeed, funding difficulties delayed construction of any sort for several years, and park workers were forced to operate from a succession of makeshift buildings and leased tourist accommodations. Workspace was generally substandard, and frequent relocation occurred. It was not until 1916, when Stephen Mather purchased a site near Belton for Glacier National Park headquarters, that momentum for the long-needed project began to develop.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Building Maintenance Files. Glacier National Park. National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office. Denver, Colorado.

Culpin, Mary Shivers. "National Register Nomination: Headquarters Residential Area Historic District, Glacier National Park, Montana." National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office. Denver, Colorado.

Hufstetler, Mark, "Glacier Historic Structures Narrative Histories and Classified Structure Field Inventory Report," 1987. George C. Ruhle Library and Archives, West Glacier, MT.

"Individual Building Data File: Residences." Records File 76-2, George C. Ruhle Library and Archives, Glacier National Park.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other -- Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 31

UTM References: See Continuation Page

Verbal Boundary Description

The historic district boundaries run along the hillside forming the natural eastern edge of the complex, run south along the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, and west along the edge of the forest that marks the natural western edge of the complex. Only the jagged north boundary is not formed by topographic details or natural features.

11. Form Prepared By

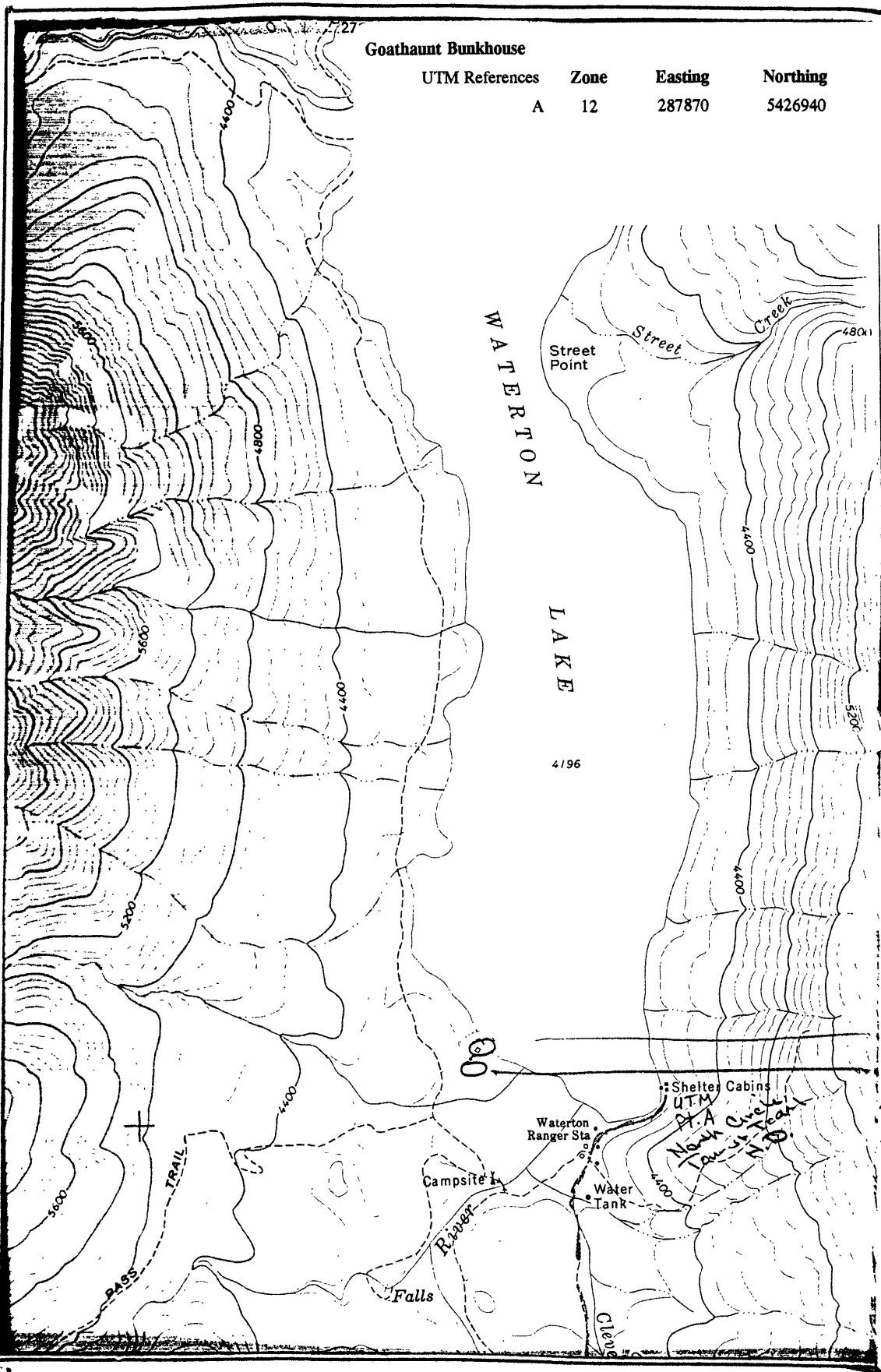
name/title: Ann Hubber/Historian
organization: Historical Research Associates, Inc. date: 6/1995
street & number: P.O. Box 7086 telephone: (406) 721-1958
city or town: Missoula state: MT zip code: 59807-7086

Property Owner

name/title: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service
street & number: Park Headquarters telephone: (406)888-5441
city or town: West Glacier state: MT zip code: 59936

Goathaunt Bunkhouse

UTM References	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	12	287870	5426940

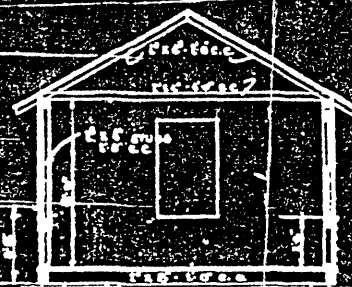


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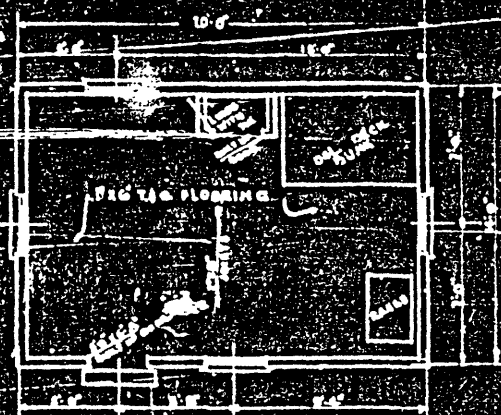
USGS 7.5' Quad Porcupine Ridge
Sec. T R
County Glacier



FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



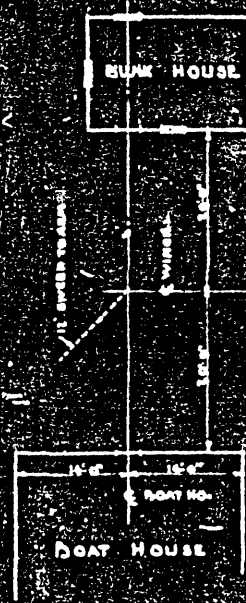
CROSS SECTION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



END ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



LOCATION PLAT
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

A.P.E. 9160
THIS INCLUDES MAINTENANCE ITEMS
SUCH AS BOAT HO. - TEARING UP AND
BOARD ON BOAT HO. - TEARING UP AND
WAYS - GATE AND FENCE ON BOAT HO.
NORTH END OF LAKE
IT ALSO INCLUDES NEW CRANES
WAYS - TOTAL AMOUNT OF WORK
IS \$500.00
BUILT BY GEO. DAKES-COSGROVE
SEE SKETCH FOR CRANES

HALF-SIZE REPRODUCTION

NR CLH-3112

BUILT AT SOUTH END OF LAKE
GLACIER PARK HOTEL CO.
WATERTON LAKE, MONT.
BUNK HOUSE AT BOAT HOUSE
PLAN, ELEVATIONS & SECTION

Geo. Dakes-Cosgrove
Sketch
P. E. Dakes
Geo. Dakes-Cosgrove
Geo. Dakes-Cosgrove
Geo. Dakes-Cosgrove

nd. ca. 1930
Goathead Bunk House (no number)